

NO LEPERS FOR HAWAII

Mainland's Afflicted Not Wanted Here.

WHAT W. O. SMITH SAYS

It Would Be a Grievous Wrong To Islands and the Diseased Ones.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 15, 1900.
Editor Advertiser.—The suggestion which has been made from time to time in the past, and now seems to be receiving consideration in certain quarters, that lepers in the United States be sent to the settlement at Molokai, seems to deserve more than passing notice.

It would not seem that such a proposition could be seriously considered any more than the proposition to send all those afflicted with any other disease throughout the country to any one point.

Several years ago, the suggestion was made by the authorities of the State of California that the lepers of that State be sent to Molokai, and later the authorities at Samoa desired that certain lepers there should also be sent. In both instances the consent was not given, and the reasons for refusal are as potent now as then.

To send the lepers of the United States to Molokai would be a great wrong and injustice to them and to Hawaii. To the great majority of the people of the United States these islands are a foreign country, and to send persons afflicted with disease to a foreign country, from three to five thousand miles from home, among a strange people, whose language they cannot understand, with whose customs and ways and food they are unacquainted and unaccustomed, would in any case be outrageous; but especially with leprosy, a disease which in so many cases gradually renders the person unable to care for himself, and needing the assistance of others, and with the depression and woe that comes from the hopelessness of the case.

It would be a great wrong to these islands to make them the dumping place for all lepers of the country, and cause them to be looked upon as a pest hole. And it would be a wrong to the Hawaiians who live at the settlement to have people from foreign countries, unacquainted with them and their habits, traditions and sympathies—forced upon them and perhaps in considerable numbers. Furthermore, the introduction of such people would doubtless become a disturbing element in that peaceful community.

The presence of leprosy and the caring for the sick has been a most severe and trying experience to the Hawaiians and people of these islands.

Leprosy was introduced into these islands from a foreign country, and spread among the native people until measures had to be taken for the protection of the community. The problem presented was a very serious one, and in view of the conditions of the population, the ways and habits of the people, it was deemed imperative that the sick should be segregated from the well, and after various experiments, this spot on the island of Molokai was selected for the permanent settlement, and for thirty-five years with great pains and at great cost, the lepers have been gathered up from the various parts of the islands and taken to this settlement. Here cottages have been provided for them; the home life has been maintained as far as possible, their wants supplied by the Government at public expense, and a community of over a thousand persons is living there in peace and harmony.

The separation of families—parents from children, wives from husbands, brothers from sisters—has been a terrible experience, and the result of disease brought to this people from abroad. First, a large portion of the native people were tainted by disease brought by sailors and others, producing conditions favorable to the production of other diseases.

In this soil the germs of leprosy seemed to run riot, and a great curse came upon the people. Over six thousand persons have been taken to this settlement at Molokai since its establishment. There are now 1,010 persons there afflicted with the disease, of the following nationalities:

Hawaiian	950
Chinese	34
Whites	3
Other nationalities	17

With the exception of the Bishop Home for Girls and the Baldwin Home for Boys, there is no hospital at the settlement. The premises cover an area of land from three to four miles in length and two miles in width at the widest point, and the people live in cottages and maintain the home life to which they are accustomed and form a remarkably harmonious and peaceful community.

In certain cases as the patient becomes helpless from the loss of fingers and hands, or paralysis, friends are allowed to go there to care for them. These are called kokua (helpers), and in very many cases the misery and woe of the final and long drawn out end has been much relieved and mitigated by the ministrations of such friends.

Furthermore there is weekly communication with Honolulu and the mails and supplies are brought, necessary articles and comforts sent by friends, and all is done that reasonably can be done to mitigate the sufferings.

But what could a person from New England, or Louisiana or the North-west, be man or woman, young girl or boy, do if brought so far from home and friends and associations, and forced into these strange environments, and so helplessly and so completely buried?

It is hard to believe that the proposition can be seriously considered by intelligent and responsible people. The responsibility is upon each State and Territory and city to care for its own sick and helpless, and what right has

even the Federal Government to force upon one community those afflicted with a loathsome disease.
Each State can provide a place for its lepers and care for them in the country and under the surroundings with which they are familiar where they can communicate and receive the sympathy of their friends and those dear to them. The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii is that this little country has worked out its own problem so well and provided so intelligently, and solved the difficulty so wisely that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here.

Now, why cannot each State make provisions for its own; taking lessons from the experience of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties.
Under the wise and humane course pursued in these islands leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties, and has taxed the powers of the Government and the skill of the physicians. To have new and additional complications and burdens added at this stage in the manner indicated would be a grievous wrong.

PLUCKY BOERS ARE STILL FIGHTING

Lord Roberts Reports Some Smart Engagements—Daring Boer Charge.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Johannesburg, under date of November 8th, reports to the War Office as follows: "General Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement of November 8th, which was due in the first instance to the determination of Le Gallais never to lose touch with the enemy, and secondly, to the able way in which Le Gallais handled the firing after Le Gallais and Ross were wounded."

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting mentioned was very hard. His force consisted of 250 mounted troops from the Fifth Lancers, his Royal Canadian Dragoons, and mounted rifles, two Royal Canadian artillery guns, four guns of the Eighty-fourth Battery, 300 infantry of the Suffolk and Shropshire regiments."

"The Boers were met soon after starting from Belfast, and hung on the front, flanks and rear until the Komati river was reached, where they stood at a very strong position. From here they were forced to retire by a wide turning movement by the Suffolks and the Canadian mounted troops around their flank. All the first day Boer signal fires were lighted in all directions, and before morning, they were strongly reinforced."

"Our casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded, chiefly of the Shropshires, who fought splendidly. The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank of the Komati, from which they were beaten out November 8th, but were prevented by Colonel Evans, with the Canadian mounted troops and two of the Eighty-fourth guns, galloping two miles and seizing it in the nick of time. The rear of the return march was defended by Colonel Leppard with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns under Lieutenant Morrison."

"Smith-Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troops showed in keeping off the enemy from the infantry convoys."

"In the afternoon an event unprecedented in this war occurred when some 200 mounted Boers suddenly charged the rear guard to within seventy yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons. During the fight sixteen Canadians fell into the hands of the enemy, who treated them kindly and released them after removing their own dead and wounded during which operation the Canadians were compelled to lie on their faces in order that they might not see how heavily the Boers had suffered."

"Our casualties were two killed and twelve wounded."

BULLER AT SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 10.—This city was in gala attire today, and thousands of visitors from London and elsewhere participated in the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city upon General Buller.

A civic and military escort led the way to the city. General Buller's carriage was deluged with flowers. Lady Buller accompanied General Buller. Replying to the address on the presentation of the freedom of the city, the general exhibited great emotion, and arraigned his critics vigorously. He declared that when the history of the war was fairly written it would be found that the British difficulties far greater than any army operating against an equally civilized enemy had ever previously experienced. He cited the Boers' superior range of vision and familiarity with the Kaffir language and country. On his arrival at Aldershot, General Buller will be received by Major General Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the district, and other dignitaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Lord Wolseley, says the Tribune's London correspondent, had expected to be present at Guild Hall banquet but at the last minute he changed his mind and proceeded to Southampton to welcome General Buller on his return from South Africa. Lady Audrey and Miss Buller were also at Southampton, and the meeting between them and the general was very touching. General Buller is recognized on all sides as a fighter, and although certain errors and misapprehensions have partly dimmed the brilliancy of his achievements, the task which he undertook was immeasurably greater than that of other British commanders in South Africa, with perhaps more successful records. This fact is now being generally understood, and his reception at teaching Southampton lacked nothing in the way of enthusiasm.

De Wet the Leader.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "General De Wet, now the real leader of the Boer cause, and his prestige will be impaired by his recent serious defeat. A dozen other Boer generals are still in the field. Botha, whose health is better, is on the verge near Waterburg. Schalkburg is in the mountainous near Lydenburg and Erasmus is in the South. Grobler and Lemmer are in various sections of the Transvaal. Lord Roberts has evidently made the capture of De Wet and Steyn his next work, and employing his mobile mounted forces to hunt them down at all hazards."

CONTRACT UNSIGNED

Book Trust's Schemes Are a Failure As Yet

BOARD NOT IN ITS CLUTCH

Superintendent Atkinson Makes a Statement of the Status of the Matter.

Alatau T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the contract for supplying school books to the public schools of Hawaii had not been let to the American Book Company which held the original contract given four years ago. The proposal of Mr. A. F. Gunn, who represents the American Book Company which was presented to the Board of Education on Thursday afternoon for consideration, was carried up to the Attorney General but no contract has yet been made.

Mr. Atkinson made the following statement: "At yesterday's meeting I did not give out the letter of Mr. Gunn because I thought it was a matter of courtesy to submit it to the Attorney General before it was given to the public. Having submitted it to the Attorney General to-day there is no objection whatever to making the contents of it public."

"I have no desire to keep anything back that the public should know. That is the ground upon which I always go. My reason for suggesting that this contract should be entered into is because we wish to go out of the business of keeping a book-store in the Board of Education. Such a thing is not conducted by other Boards of Education in the United States as far as I am able to ascertain. The reason for doing so here in the past was on account of the abnormal conditions. Those conditions have passed away and we ought to be relieved of a very unpleasant duty."

"To obtain the results that we desire we must make a contract with some one so as to hold prices down and the contract which Mr. Gunn has offered seems to be a fair and reasonable proposition."

"The public as represented is to be protected in the matter of prices and the only way it can be done is by contract. This proposition agrees to sell books at the same prices they are sold at in the United States and if the prices are reduced elsewhere we will get the benefit of it also."

Following is a copy of Mr. Gunn's proposition:

Honolulu, H. T., November 15, 1900.
To the Honorable the Board of Education of the Territory of Hawaii.
Ladies and Gentlemen:—Whereas the contract now existing between the Territory of Hawaii and The American Book Company will expire on the 14th day of February next, and whereas the Territory now has a large stock of books on hand amounting to about \$5,000.00 and it has been stated that your Honorable Board is desirous of disposing of the hands of the said books; now therefore, we propose as follows:

We will take from the Territory all of the stock of books now on hand, allowing you set prices for same, and we will create a depository in the City of Honolulu that will carry a complete stock of the books which may be required for use in the Public Schools of the Territory.

We further agree to supply said books from our publications, and have them sold to the school of the Territory as they are now supplied by your Honorable Board.

We also agree that the prices shall be maintained and shall never exceed that of the contract rates. That your Honorable Board will have the privilege, at any time, to select any books from our catalogue that they may wish to have used in the public schools of the Territory. We will also agree to give you a special edition of a geography with a special supplement for the Territory, the same to be compiled and written by some party or parties in the Territory who may be hereafter agreed upon, and we to pay the expense of having said work done. Provided however:

That you shall enter into a new contract with your Honorable Board for five (5) years or more as you may designate. Some of the books that you have in use may be desirable to continue in use in the public schools; I would suggest, however, that it might be well to displace others with some of our more recent and modern publications. The children in the public schools of Hawaii, at the present time, and for the past five years, have been purchasing their books at the prices that the same books are applied to the public school children in New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and all other parts of the United States. We agree that in case of any reduction in list prices should be made at any time that the Territory of Hawaii shall have the full benefit of the same.

As you are aware, we publish a very extensive list of school and college text books, our list being in the neighborhood of 4,000 titles, including every class of books that can be desired for use in any or all grades of schools. Should you, however, require at any time any books for use in High or Normal schools and not published by us, we will supply the same at cost price.

Most respectfully submitted,
By A. F. Gunn,
Attorney-in-fact.

Following is a copy of the original contract entered into by the Board of Education in February, 1896:
This agreement, made this 14th day of February, A. D. 1896, is between the Board of Education, a Bureau of the Hawaiian Government having corporate powers, party of the first part, and the American Book Company, a foreign Corporation having its chief place of business in New York City of the United States, party of the second part, Witnesseth:
That it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said American Book Company shall sell and ship to the said Board of Education certain school books to be ordered by said Board of Education as soon as may be after the execution hereof to the amount of \$5,210.85.

and that the said American Book Company shall and will receive in full payment and discharge thereof certain old books now held by the said Board of Education of the value of \$3,186.51, as inventoried by it, together with \$2,124.35 cash.

It is likewise agreed between the parties that in consideration of the aforesaid, the said Board of Education shall, during the five years next following the execution hereof, purchase from the said American Book Company from publications issued by it, all of the books required in the Government schools of the Hawaiian Islands.

And the American Book Company, in consideration of the aforesaid, hereby covenants and agrees that during the said term of five years, and after the completion of the purchase and exchange of books above mentioned, it shall and will ship to the Board of Education of Hawaii all school books as it may require for the Hawaiian schools, if in the City of New York, at a discount of twenty-five per cent of its list prices, or if in San Francisco, at a discount of fifteen per cent from such list prices, such place of purchase to be at the option of said Board of Education.

It is likewise agreed that during the whole of said term of five years, the prices of books to be furnished to the said Board of Education shall not be raised or made higher than at the date of the execution hereof, such prices as the same as shown in a certain catalogue or price list marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this contract.

And that in case of any reduction in such list prices in the United States, the said Board of Education shall have the full benefit and advantage of all such reductions in all purchases made thereafter. And it is further provided that such prices shall in no case exceed the price of books of the same grade and quality that may be published by any other publishing house in the United States.

And it is likewise agreed between the parties hereto that if any books above the grades which are not published by the American Book Company, shall be required for the use of any of the public schools of Hawaii, such books may be ordered through the American Book Company, and the said American Book Company will purchase and furnish such books to the said Board of Education at the actual cost price of the same to it, the said American Book Company.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties have caused the attachment hereto of the names of the said Board of Education and the American Book Company by their duly authorized agents and representatives, the day and year first aforesaid.

(Signed)
W. D. ALEXANDER,
Pres. of the Board of Education,
THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
By A. F. Gunn, Gen'l. Agent, and Attorney in fact.
Witness:
W. R. CASTLE.

TROUBLES OF THE FAMILY DISCLOSED

Doctor Miner Makes Accusations Against His Wife in Court.

Dr. Frank Leslie Miner filed yesterday answer to the divorce suit instituted some time ago by his wife, Mrs. Rose Miner.

The answer is a very lengthy document. The doctor says that Mrs. Miner has been fitful and capricious and that without cause or provocation she would fly into fits of passion that would at times result in hysterics. She had a decided objection to his treating any women at all and she frequently entered the room where he was treating a patient and deliberately insulted or snubbed the patient.

Mrs. Miner did not like Honolulu or its people, Dr. Miner goes on, and not only would she refuse to associate with Honolulu but she humiliated her husband by insulting his friends in his presence. She hoped thereby to force her husband, he alleges, to leave Honolulu for England where she has many times commanded him to take her. He, however, refused to leave Honolulu, where by hard work he had built up a large and lucrative practice.

On two different occasions, Dr. Miner charges, his wife deserted him. The first was in Salinas, California, and at that time Mrs. Miner left him and went to San Francisco, saying she was going to return to England. He followed her and only secured her return by pleading and entreaties. The second occasion was after a long tour in America and England, when his wife refused to return with him to Honolulu and he had to leave her with their child in England. She would not return until he forced her to do so by refusing to longer support her if she did not.

Further Dr. Miner charges that Mrs. Miner is of slovenly habits and that it is so gross that it has made his life almost intolerable. He has been compelled for long periods to attend to the household duties which his wife should have assumed, because she was too lazy to do these things.

He denies that he ever abused Mrs. Miner or that he struck her but he admits having at table thrown a little water from his glass at her. Dr. Miner denies that he ever abused his child and expresses the greatest love for her, but says that his wife is a person who ought not to have the care of the child. He asks that the libel be dismissed.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by having frequent doses when the croup symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets solid. There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, H. T."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 25 cents.

MAY BE A FIZZLE.

Bad Outlook for the Spanish-American Congress.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Many of the delegates to the Spanish-American Congress have not yet arrived here. Cuba and Porto Rico are not represented officially, although private corporations have sent delegates.

The non-arrival of many of the delegates has inspired fear that the Congress will be a "fizzle." The Liberal sounds a note of alarm and urges the Congress to work earnestly to secure the unity of all the Latin people of America, adding:

"For if the labors of the Congress are abortive, the result will be to the advantage of the United States."

A gift of a large quantity of flour, rice and tobacco was sent to the allied forces at Tongku, China, by the Emperor of Korea.

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Vice Chancellor RIE W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLOROXYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 18, 1894.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

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M'KINLEY CARRIES ALL BEFORE HIM

(Continued from Page 1)

that New York and Illinois carried the day for McKinley and that he was re-elected.

The responsible leaders made no such claims, although their dispatches to of gains at many points and breathed a spirit of victory near at hand.

At midnight Canton was in a frenzy of enthusiasm which knew no bounds. The crowds, which had been burning red fire down town, marched to the McKinley residence with bands playing, rockets and loud shrieks across the midnight sky and tumultuous cheers, mingled with the din of horns and steam whistles.

The crowd was still for a time with some of the cheering news received. This included dispatches from Kansas, claiming that State by 40,000, from Secretary Heath of the National Committee, saying Indiana gave McKinley 29,000 plurality from the Iowa Chairman, saying Iowa's plurality was 100,000, and from the Union League Club, Chicago, giving the President glowing congratulations. But the crowd clamored for the President, and he appeared, waving his acknowledgments of the deafening cheers. He said:

"Follow citizens. I thank you for the very great compliment of this call on this inclement night and at this late hour. Of the gratifying reports from all parts of the country none has given me more sincere gratitude than those from my own city and my own county of Stark, and I appear now only to do as I have done on so many former occasions, to thank you once more for the warm and hearty in-
terest which you have today given my public acts."

HOW BRYAN TOOK IT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—William J. Bryan retired for the night at a few minutes after 11 o'clock. He declined to make any statement, even of a con-
fidential nature, until tomorrow.

"Confidential statements may be all right before election," he remarked laugh-
ingly, "but they serve little purpose after election is over."

With Mrs. Bryan by his side and with the familiar look of courageous, in-
domitable good nature in his eyes, he bade each of the newspaper men who had
spent the evening at his home a cordial good-night, promising to see them again
at 9 or 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"Better make it 10," suggested Mrs. Bryan, with an eye single to the longest
possible rest for her husband after his herculean and nerve-wrecking labor of the
past four months.

He smilingly assented and a dozen disappointed but admiring correspondents
shook their heads and departed.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan went to bed and slept soundly an hour after the re-
turning began to come in. Tonight he did likewise. Before 8 o'clock, after scan-
ning the unfavorable early returns from New York, he sought his bed and slept
most of the time until a few minutes before 11, coming down then only to oblige
the correspondents, who were anxious to see him before retiring for the night.

Not a word or gesture or facial expression of the great leader of the Demo-
cratic hosts indicated aught of discouragement or weakness as he stood smiling
and good-natured by Mrs. Bryan's side, with the newspaper men about him.

Mr. Bryan brought downstairs with him a bulletin just received, which told of
his having gained 30,000 votes in Greater New York, as compared with four years
ago, and an increased vote in New York State. One of the correspondents read
the bulletin. There was silence for a moment; then the reader commented: "Well,
it is not as bad after all, but it is not as good as it should have been."

"No," responded Mr. Bryan, with a gentle smile on his face; "no, it is not
quite what we expected."

That was all. Not a word or look of disappointment, discouragement or ill-
nature.

Husband and wife stood side by side as the newspaper men trooped silently
through the door.

Mrs. Bryan remained in the library and sitting-room throughout the evening,
reading and commenting quietly and intelligently on the swift-coming returns,
which were almost uniformly discouraging. She chatted pleasantly with friends
and the correspondents who were present, with never an outward tremor or sign
indicative of disappointment.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—Mr. Bryan today gave out a statement explaining his
views on last Tuesday's election. The statement is as follows:

"The result is a surprise to me, and the magnitude of the victory is a surprise
to our opponents as well as to myself. I will not analyze the
votes until they are more complete, but, speaking generally, we seem to have
gained in the large cities and to have lost in the smaller cities and in the coun-
try. The Republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all of their voters
who were away from home, and this gave them a considerable advantage. We
have no way of telling at this time how much money was spent in the purchase
of votes and in colonization, but while these would account for some of the Re-
publican gains, they could not account for the widespread increase in the Re-
publican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used
by the Republicans. They compared present conditions with the panic times of 1893
to 1896, and this argument had weight with those who did not stop to consider
reasons for the change. The appeal, 'Stand by the President while the war is on,'
had a great deal of influence among those who did not realize that a war against
the doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must react upon us in this coun-
try. We have made an honest fight on an honest platform, and having done our
duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret. We are defeated but not discour-
aged. The fight must go on. I am sure that Republican policies will be repudi-
ated by the public when the tyranny of their policy is fully understood. The con-
test between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is com-
pletely triumphant."

In answer to inquiries concerning himself, he said:
"I have come out of the campaign with perfect health and a clear conscience.
I did my utmost to bring success to the principles for which I stood. Mr. Steven-
son did all that he could. Senator Jones and the members of the Democracy,
Populist, Silver Republican and Anti-Imperialist Committees did all they could."
"Mr. Hearst and his associates in the club organization put forth their best
efforts, our newspapers, our campaign speakers and our local organizations did
their part."

"I have no fault to find and no reproaches. I shall continue to take an active
interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of a citizen to do
so, and in addition to my interest as a citizen, I feel that it will require a life-
time of work to repay the political friends who have done so much for me. I shall
not be a Senatorial candidate before the Legislature which has just been elected.
Senator Allen deserves the Senatorship, which goes to the Populists, while Mr.
Hitchcock and Mr. W. P. Thompson are avowed candidates for the Democratic
Senatorship. They both deserve well of the party, and I am too grateful to them
for past support to stand in their way even if I desired a seat in the Senate."

A REVOLT OF DEMOCRACY

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—To W. R. Hearst.—Dear Sir: Your telegram asking me
what I think possible to be done for the reconstruction of the party and what
basis there is for the coming together of the factions, is at hand. There are no
factions, except those that are made by separations arising from differences in
principles.

You yourself, before the nomination, argued against both the issues that Mr.
Bryan forced upon the party. Sixteen to one you repudiated as already condemn-
ed by the American people, but Mr. Bryan, catering to the false sentiment in one
certain locality, forced it on the party. It would be questioning his intelligence to
credit him with believing in it.

Anti-expansion, as exploited by Mr. Bryan and inserted in the platform you,
Mr. Hearst, argued against the nomination. It is my opinion that the
Democratic party has had an old man of the sea on its hands. The judgment
of the American people has twice asserted itself on this question more emphati-
cally than ever before in our history.

When the Democracy of the nation surrenders to a man who twice loses New
York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana—our old battle-grounds—by majori-
ties unprecedented in the history of our country, it is evident that rigorous mea-
sures in the way of repudiating false gods and false principles are required. It is
not a matter of the coming together of factions. It is a matter of adopting prin-
ciples that are for the good of the country and that represent the old Democracy
(Signed) WILLIAM C. WHITNEY

DON M. DICKINSON

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson says:
"Before the votes were counted in the Presidential election a meeting was held
in New York at which plans were discussed and decided upon for the reorganiza-
tion of the Democratic party. Within two weeks a call will be spread broadcast
through the land appealing to all Democrats, Silver and Gold, to unite upon a de-
claration of principles on which the party can be assured of victory four years
hence. Signatures of prominent Democrats in every State in the Union will be at-
tached to the call. Among them will be Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney
and Abram S. Hewitt of New York. While the call has not as yet been formulat-
ed, the context will be practically as follows:

JAMES K. MAGUIRE

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Democratic State
Committee, said:
"First of all, drop the 16 to 1 plank for that declaration will never be under-
stood or approved by the business men or the majority of the wage-earners of the
country. Secondly, instead of being a mere party of negation and conflicting
views, a party of protest, let us stand for some real genuine reforms and strive
for predicable aims to benefit humanity."
"I believe we should make an out and out fight for direct legislation and di-
rect nominations. This would place the Government directly in the hands of the
people."

SENATOR COCKRELL

WARRENTON, Mo., Nov. 7.—United States Senator Cockrell said:
"The Democratic party has survived a century of our constitutional exist-
ence by adhering to its imperishable principles as proclaimed by Jefferson, and will
survive coming centuries by continuing such adherence. No reconstruction is neces-
sary. Our party is simply defeated but not damaged or disorganized."

HENRY WATTERSON

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Henry Watterson said:
"With the elimination of the money issue there ought to be no further factional
division among the Democrats. If free silver was not dead before, assuredly
it is dead now beyond the hope of resurrection and redemption, having done
harm enough to discredit it forever even among its most zealous adherents. There-
fore, we must win tomorrow's great political organizations. Defeated today, the Dem-
ocratic affairs and evolved by the course of events. Leaders suited to these will
in good time and season arise."

SENATOR GORMAN

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—Former Senator Arthur P. Gorman said:
"It is too early to talk or rather think about reorganizing the Democratic party.
The defeat was an overwhelming one and the knockout so complete that we must
have time to recover our breath before making any predictions or calculations as
to the future policy of the Democratic party."

EX-GOVERNOR ROLES

WATERLOO, Iowa, Nov. 8.—Ex-Governor Roles of Iowa said:
"My belief is that we should drop 16 to 1. Let the money question rest while
conditions remain as at present. Organize Democratic clubs in every voting pre-
cinct to send delegates to county, from county to State, and from State to National
convention of delegates to meet periodically and formulate a platform for the party.
This should be based on principles enunciated in our Declaration of Independ-
ence. Insist on a strict construction of the sole source of executive power in Con-
gress. No subjugation of unwilling peoples by force. Expansion in everything
pertaining to peace, contraction in everything pertaining to unnecessary
war. One form of government for all, one flag, one people with equal rights to
all and special privileges to none."

EX-SECRETARY CARLISLE

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—John G. Carlisle, in response to a request for his
views, says:
"In my opinion the Democratic party should at once reorganize on the Demo-
cratic basis. The immediate return to the conservative, patriotic position oc-
cupied by the party before it was demoralized by Populism and free silver Republi-
cans in 1896, will invite all true Democrats in an active opposition to the objec-
tionable policies of the Administration, insure the success of our Northern friends
in 1904. The Democratic votes cast for McKinley were not endorsements of his party
or his Administration, but protest against what was considered the dangerous
purposes and tendencies of the opposing candidate."

GROVER CLEVELAND

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—When asked his opinion of the proposed call to be
sent out to Democratic leaders on a reorganization of the party, Grover Cleveland
said:
"I know nothing of any plan that has been set on foot for the betterment of
the Democratic party, though I hope something will be done in that direction. I
am not prepared to make a statement now."

SENATOR MORGAN

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 8.—Senator John M. Morgan says:
"The Democratic party needs no reconstruction. It needs fidelity to its creed,
which has stood for one hundred years. At present it demands the payment of the
national debt and a return to the specie basis for banking. It demands the res-
toration to the States of the exclusive right to determine the qualification of vot-
ers. It demands that all Federal taxation shall be equal and uniform in place
within the limits of the United States. It demands the suppression of trusts and
especially the corporations, in respect of all articles of commerce, that are sub-
jects of inter-State and foreign commerce. If Democracy adheres to these de-
mands, our present defeat will be only temporary."

GREAT REVIVAL OF BUSINESS

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—One of the largest day's business in the history of the
Stock Exchange followed the election on Wednesday and has continued with only
slight abatement during the rest of the week. The offerings of large sums of
money on call, which had been withheld over election, helped to stimulate the
furious activity of the speculation. Substantial buying of an investment or semi-
investment character both in stocks and bonds was a sustaining influence and af-
forded a solid medium for speculative operations. The digestion of attractive
profits has caused slight checks to the advance and eager demand for stocks con-
tinually renewed before the all-embracing and eager demand for stocks con-
ting from all quarters of the country. Foreigners have been steady sellers of
stocks.

The steamships Furst Bismarck and
Pretoria grounded in the river Elbe at
Schulau.

An international marine conference
will be arranged with the view of pre-
venting collisions.

France likes American jockeys, and
M. Vell Picard says they have given
great satisfaction. Tod Sloan, Cash
Sloan, Freeman and Sims, have been
given retaining fees never before paid
in France.

The Chicago bucket shops have won
a partial victory, Judge Vail holding
that the Chicago Board of Trade mar-
ket quotations are a public interest,
and must be distributed without dis-
crimination.

A terrible explosion occurred at the
Southern Coal and Transportation Com-
pany's mines at Berryburg on Novem-
ber 3. Thirteen miners are known to
be dead and twenty men are unac-
counted for.

The American Steel and Wire Com-
pany has bought the fleet of the
American Steamship Company of Duluth,
paying \$2,500,000. There are twelve
ships, including the four largest ves-
sels on the lakes.

The American art exhibit at the
Paris Exposition is said to have been
very fine. The sculpture ranked among
the best. MacMonie's work was the
best exhibited. The machinery exhibit
was also very fine.

Charles F. Mather, who was arrest-
ed in Seattle, November 3, on a charge
of having pawned \$45,000 worth of
jewelry belonging to New York mer-
chants, has been taken there on a war-
rant of extradition.

Attorney Aylott R. Cotton has filed
a complaint against Florence
Blythe Moore and her husband, A. A.
Moore Jr., for \$33,500 fee for legal ser-
vices rendered in the recent litigation
on the Blythe estate.

Receiver McKensie reached Seattle
November 3, in charge of two mar-
shals, and is now in San Francisco to
answer the charge of contempt of
court. McKensie declares he will fight
the case to the finish.

The Admiralty Islanders are giving
the Germans a great deal of trouble.
The German cruiser, Moeve, was dis-
patched to the scene of disturbance on
October 18, and was of valuable use
in fighting the natives.

Searches made at Genoa, Milan and
Florence have resulted in the discovery
of title deeds, stolen from the Vati-
can, valued at 220,000 francs. The man
arrested at Genoa, had a large
quantity of American in his desk.

On November 3, R. L. Hall, the
wealthiest and most prominent ranch-
man in Western Texas, was shot and
instantly killed in El Paso, Texas, on
his ranch, by Fayette Seeley, a cow-
boy. The two men were old enemies.

A cable to the World from London,
November 3, says: "The World hears
that the reason given to Sloan by
Marsh, the Prince of Wales' trainer,
for cancelling his engagement for next
season is Sloan's heavy transactions in
the betting ring."

The Senator brought down to Seattle
333 passengers and \$500,000 in treasure.
The Sullivan party had over \$100,000,
and G. H. Burnham had \$270,000. In
the pursuer's safe was \$60,000 passen-
gers' treasure, in addition to the \$150-
000 amount of gold.

Reports from Canton, November 5,
state the East River rebels have moved
up the river, and boats are now run-
ning from Pak Lo to Huchau. It is
believed the rebellion is nearly over,
as the rising was premature, and the
insurgents had not sufficient arms.

Crowds cheered Maurice Grau and
his company of high-priced stars on
their arrival in New York. The new-
est variety show in the world, the
OBEY, which will attract great attention,
will play the part of Mathau in "Sa-
lambo," and Mme. Marylle, the so-
brano.

The Northern Pacific Railroad on
November 3, concluded a half million
dollar deal for facilities for increased
business. The purchase aggregates
over 100 acres, and gives the railroad
terminals in the heart of the city, pos-
sessed by no other railroad in the
Northwest.

The demands that will be presented
to China, says a cable to the New
York Sun, will not include the amount
of indemnity nor guarantees for the
opening of the country, commercial
treaties, etc. These will come after the
Chinese agree to the principles of the
present demands.

A Vice Admiral Alexieff has addressed
a communication to Li Hung Chang,
asking Chinese intentions regarding
Manchuria, and inviting the Emperor
Dowager to resume the "government"
that territory under Russian protec-
tion, which would be of "mutual ad-
vantage to China and Russia."

The 500-foot world's record flagstaff
to be erected in Golden Gate Park, San
Francisco, on September 9th of next
year, will have to be constructed in
three parts, and be doubly braced with
steel wire cables to withstand the
enormous strain of the 100-foot Ameri-
can flag that will float from its top.
The striking boiler-makers of the Bos-
ton & Albany Railroad in West Spring-
field threaten to tie up the whole Van-
derbilt railway company if their de-
mands are not granted. They declare
they have 20,000 boiler-makers behind
them, and can call upon other labor
unions to back them in their demand.

Cork Screws



Genuine Mettlach Steins

Just received from Germany,
nine different styles, with metal
covers, mottoes and emblems, at
75c Each.
Sixty-one other varieties in all
colors, up to
\$18 Each.

Call and see this display. Also,
novelties in glass and china for
table decorating. See the NEW
TRUMPET VASES in GREEN
GLASS, 42 inches in height.

WE ARE OPENING

New Goods
Every Day...

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Importers of Crockery, Glass
and Housefurnishing Goods.

Second floor for Stoves and Re-
frigerators, Granite Iron Ware,
Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin
and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples
and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing
and permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste,
and warranted free from anything injur-
ious to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles,
25c each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS. Beware of cheap imitations. The
OBEY, which will attract great attention,
will play the part of Mathau in "Sa-
lambo," and Mme. Marylle, the so-
brano. THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUN-
TIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
OBEY, which will attract great attention,
will play the part of Mathau in "Sa-
lambo," and Mme. Marylle, the so-
brano. THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUN-
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The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Filton Iron Works, St. Louis,
Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville, Tenn.

The New England Mutual Life In-
surance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of
Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of Lon-
don.

